



WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

McARTHUR, OHIO:

THURSDAY, --- JUNE 28, 1866

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

[Election Day, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.]

For Secretary of State,  
GRN. BENJAMIN LEEVER,  
of Shelby County.

For Supreme Judge,  
THOMAS M. KEY,  
of Hamilton County.

For Member Board of Public Works,  
WILLIAM LARWILL,  
of Ashland County.

Platform Adopted at the Democratic State Convention, Held at Columbus on the 24th day of May, 1866.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will adhere in the present and in the future, as in the past, with unflinching fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government; and especially of equal taxation, and of representation of all States subject to taxation.

2. Resolved, That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of all their rights within the Federal Union under the Constitution; and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end; and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and of negro political and civil equality enforced by the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That for the purposes above set forth, we will cordially co-operate in public meetings, conventions and at the polls, with all men, without reference to past party positions, who honestly and by their acts and votes, as well as by their professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Vinton County, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last Democratic County Convention of this county, held at McArthur, on the 21st day of August, 1865, declaring--

"That the candidates at the next annual County Convention be nominated by a Delegate Convention."

Do hereby call a Delegate County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in McArthur, on

Monday, July 30th, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the following county offices, to be voted for on the second Tuesday of October next, to wit:

- One Auditor;
- One Treasurer;
- One Clerk;
- One Probate Judge;
- One Sheriff;
- One Coroner; and
- One County Commissioner.

The Democracy of the several Townships will therefore meet at the several places of holding elections therein, on Saturday, July 28th, 1866, between the hours of two and five P. M., and elect delegates to said Convention.

The rate of representation is one delegate for every 25 votes cast for Gen. G. W. Morgan, for Governor, at the last October election, and one delegate for each fraction over twelve votes.

The following is the number of Delegates to which the several Townships are respectively entitled, viz:

Eagle	3	Elk	8
Brown	4	Vinton	4
Swan	3	Madison	5
Jackson	4	Clinton	6
Richland	8	Harrison	3
Wilkesville	4	Knox	2

The Convention will also appoint Delegates to the Congressional and Judicial Conventions, unless further notice is given. By order of the Committee.

D. B. SHIVEL, Sec'y.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed on Tuesday, in New York, at 153 3/4.

A terrible tornado passed over Buffalo, on Monday, doing much damage.

Secretary Stanton is reported to be seriously indisposed.

Professor Agassiz has completed his explorations of the valley of the Amazon.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from New York harbor.

There have been six fatal cases of cholera at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

There is a sad and sickening state of affairs in Missouri under Radical tyranny and rule.

A man named Short murdered his wife in Chicago, on Sunday last, while in a fit of delirium tremens.

Governor Swan, of Maryland, is out for President Johnson, and the event creates some stir in Baltimore.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, is confined in St. Louis by severe illness.

A Serious disturbance occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, on Saturday last, between the whites and blacks.

It is charged that Mr. Blood, Republican City Auditor in St. Louis, and a prominent Radical, has three wives.

Two New York murderers, Bernard Friery and Frank Ferris, are to be hanged in that city on the 17th of August.

The wheat crop harvest has begun in Missouri. The prospect is not very good. In Southern Illinois, on the contrary, it is very good.

It is thought that Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, will not be able to take his seat again in the Senate this session. He is threatened with paralysis.

Nine prisoners attempted to escape from Blackwell's Island, New York, on Friday evening. One was wounded by the guard, another was drowned, and three returned.

A man, supposed to be the murderer of the Squibbs family, has been arrested in Lancaster, Penn. His mistress, who was caught with him, made a statement of the whole affair.

They are moving in the Camelliar Parliament for the indemnification of the Government by the United States for its expenses incurred in the Fenian raid.

James Stevens, the Fenian head center, in a speech at Jones' Woods, New York, on the 23d inst., predicted that ere long there would be a revolt in Ireland.

The Radical Circuit Court in St. Louis has decided the test-oath constitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided it unconstitutional.

Forged checks, bearing signatures so well executed as to impose upon the sharp-eyed business-men of Parkersburg, have appeared in that town lately.

There is no doubt that Major Geo. the Confederate military commandant at Salisbury prison, tried for cruelty to our prisoners, will be acquitted by the Military Commission.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Gladstone, one of the English Ministers, expressed the belief that the sympathies of the English people were with Austria in the German quarrel, and with Italy, as against Austria, in the Italian.

In accordance with the request of the American Minister in Great Britain, all but one of the American citizens arrested in Ireland, on account of Fenianism, have been set at liberty.

It is said that Secretary Seward will ask for the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada shortly, and it is believed the request will be complied with.

The National Bank of Bowdoinville, Me. has been robbed of \$7,000. The robbers gagged the cashier's family, and took the cashier back to the bank, locked him in the vault, and made their escape with the plunder.

The Democratic leaders in Ohio were in session at Columbus Tuesday to arrange the programme for the campaign in Ohio this fall. Tuesday evening a mass convention was held in front of the State-house, at which speeches were made to an immense audience by Messrs. Jewett, Vallandigham and Morgan. All predict the success of the Democracy in Ohio this fall.

The Tammany Society in New York has issued an invitation to prominent Democrats of the country, containing the platform of Tammany Hall on the great issues of the day, and asking them to participate in celebrating the coming 4th of July.

It sets forth that the exclusion of eleven States from participation in Congress, is not less treasonable morally, when effected by partisan votes, than when attempted by rebellious resort to arms, and invites to co-operation those who believe that the Union was stated to be perpetual; that States are equal under the Constitution; that restoration of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all departments of the Federal Government; that a spirit of fraternity and magnanimity should prevail in all our councils and policies, and that the South, having accepted lessons of war and relinquished the heresies of secession, should be entitled to representation.

What Do They Wish?

THE country is ringing, says the New York Journal of Commerce, with the disputes of politicians in Washington. What do they wish?

Taking Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, as the exponent of the party he leads, what is it that he wishes? The Union? Not at all.

He can have that any day. It is only to say the word and the last memory of the war will vanish in the atmosphere of peace and perfect union. What then? Power?

Nothing else. The simple solution of all anxious caucusing of the radical party is found in their desire to preserve power in their own hands. The evidence is in their acts. What is their present emotion? what the present subject of their most earnest deliberations?

How to prevent the President from making appointments to office of men not belonging to the radical party. What subject occupies nine-tenths of the time of the majority in Congress? What is the burden of the amendments they propose? Nothing but the preservation of power in their own hands, and the preventing of opposition votes, either now or in the next Presidential election. What a blessed calm the people would have if these factionists were only removed from power!

A CLUB AS IS A CLUB.—On the 2d instant the Conservative citizens of one of the townships of Cooper county, Missouri, to the number of two hundred, met and organized a club, which they styled the "Big Lick Johnson Club." The St. Louis Republican says that's a very good name. They should keep on putting their ticks into Radicalism until the November election, and then give it such a big lick that it won't know what hurt it.

## FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS OF NAPOLEON READ IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

What France Would Have Favored in the Conference.

The Austrian Ambassador Recalled from Berlin.

Arrival of Giribaldi at Como.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

A TURKISH ARMY IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

In the Corps Legislatif a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, containing the following important declarations: Had the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all ideas of territorial aggrandizement as long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and the bordering provinces expressing, by a formal and free vote, their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition, a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and nationality. We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries, and for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation. The Conference having failed, will France be led to draw the sword?

The French Government thinks not; whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right, and calm in her strength.

The inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy was then declared by a vote of 202 against 34. The Emperor's letter created a great sensation.

A Berlin dispatch of the 19th says the Austrian Ambassador has been recalled, and the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Dutch Minister.

Giribaldi arrived at Como on the 12th, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities, the people, the army and the volunteers. The Russian Government has ordered the Warsaw and Cracow Railway in readiness for the conveyance of 100,000 troops.

Omar Pacha is to command the Turkish troops to occupy the Principalities, 7,000 of which will be loaned the Porte by the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Roumain army will be raised to 150,000, to repel the Turkish invasion of the Principalities.

The Austrian Government, deeming it best not to contest the occupation of Holstein by the Prussians, withdrew the whole of the Austrian army.

On the 11th Prussia dispersed the Estates of Holstein which had met at Itzehoe, and established a new common government for Schleswig and Holstein, and promised to convoke the common Estates of the two Duchies.

On the 12th the whole of Holstein was in the hands of the Prussians.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, June 11, Austria moved for the mobilization for the whole of the Federal army, with the exception of the Prussian contingent. This motion was not announced beforehand to the Prussian representative, and Prussia has declared in a note to the minor States that she would regard the Confederacy as dissolved if the Austrian motion should prevail.

Prussia has also published her plan of reform; the chief feature of which is the exclusion of Austria from the reconstructed Germany.

Austria on the other hand now proposes the convocation of a National Parliament, and the establishment of a directory to consist of three members.

A Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt had stated in the Legislature that the Federal Diet would soon recognize the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein.

Colonel Roberts has just returned to New York from Washington, and intimates that the administration will not interfere with the operations of the Fenian organization in future. Colonel Roberts also denies that the Fenian organization is to be used for political purposes.

## Austria to Strike a Blow.

THE AUSTRIAN REPLY TO BISMARCK.

The Prussian Force Estimated at 783,000.

The Continental Crisis in the English Parliament.

Maximilian Wants Money from France.

FRANCE REFUSES THE DEMAND.

The latest London journals think that Austria will now consider herself justified in striking a blow, and will immediately order Benedek to commence the campaign. Prior to the above proceedings, Austria, on the 9th, replied to Bismarck's dispatch of June 4, denying his statement, charging Prussia with violating engagements, throwing all responsibility on Prussia, and asserting that Austria has now nothing to do but to take steps to defend her honor and save her rights from being treated with contempt.

Before quitting Altona, Gablenz issued a proclamation, protesting against the proceedings of Prussia.

The total Prussian force is computed at 783,000 men, of whom 280,000 are in the field.

Efforts were continued by the Middle States in favor of a German Parliament.

In the British House of Commons the continental crisis was also debated.

Mr. Gladstone said England had unofficially recommended the cessation of Venetia, and he expressed his opinion that in the German quarrel the sympathy of England was with Austria and in the Italian question it was with Italy.

It was reported that the Emperor Maximilian had demanded an advance of money from France; otherwise he must lay down the crown and quit Mexico. France refused the demand, and ordered Marshal Bazaine, should Maximilian leave, to take a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Financial affairs in England progressed favorably. Discount continued at ten per cent.

Arrangements had been almost perfected for reopening the Consolidated Bank.

The Union Convention which assembled at Columbus on the 20th inst., put in nomination the following ticket:

Secretary of State—WM. HENRY SMITH.

Supreme Judge—JOSHUA SCOTT.

Member Board Public Works—JOHN M. BARREER.

Thb above gentlemen are the present incumbents of the offices for which they are named. An effort was made to secure the nomination of a soldier for Secretary of State, but without avail. The resolutions are brief. They indorse the Constitutional amendment passed by Congress. Not even an implied commendation to the President is given. He is ignored completely. As it is generally known what the Constitutional amendment contemplates—the making of voters out of the Negroes and the taking of the privilege of voting from the Southern whites—we shall not grope in the dark this campaign.

WHEN the proposed amendments to the Constitution were about to be voted on in the House of Congress as they passed that body, Mr. Stevens, in his closing speech, urged the necessity of the famous third section, which was stricken out by the Senate, saying:

"I should be sorry to find that that provision was stricken out, because before any portion of this can be put into operation there will be, if not Herod a worse than Herod elsewhere to obstruct our actions. That side of the House will be filled with yelling secessionists and hissing copperheads. Give us the third section or give us nothing. Do not mock us with the pretense of an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of an enemy before it becomes consolidated."

Gentlemen say I speak of party. Whenever party is necessary to sustain the Union, I say rally to your party and save the Union. I do not hesitate to say at once, that section is there to save or destroy the Union party, is there to save or destroy the Union by the salvation or destruction of the Union party."

The third section was rejected by the Senate. We suppose, therefore, according to Thad., the Union party—so called—is in a dying condition—the Senate having implanted a terrible blow in the pit of its stomach, knocking the breath out of it.

## The New Protective Tariff.

The new tariff bill has been reported, and the work of Legislation which is always the most laborious, the most perplexing, the most unsatisfactory to those who are engaged in it—which never accords enough to the greedy, and is ever severest upon those who have least strength to bear and power to resist—is beginning at a time when the members are jaded and anxious to disperse, and Washington is nearly uninhabitable.

That it will be hustled through in haste, and that it will be cruder than any of its predecessors in proportion as the times are more difficult intrinsically than those in which they were elaborated, is a thing which may be safely taken for granted.

The characteristic feature of the bill is that it is strongly protective—greatly more so than existing regulations; in other words, although reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, whose peculiar duty it is to provide simply for the creation of a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government, the interests of individuals and classes have been taken into consideration, with an eye not to do justice to all alike, but to benefit a few at the expense of the remainder. Although, in our present condition, the absolute necessities of the Government are such that equal taxation would afford all the incidental protection that any ought to desire; and although protection is, in a multitude of cases, inimical to revenue, still the cause of the Government, which is primary, has been thrust into a subordinate position, in order to give effect to exploded economical theories, or to build up the wealth of favored classes to the disadvantage of the great industrial masses of the people.

The whig party was a very respectable party. It embodied a large proportion of the culture and conventional worth of the country, as well as its material wealth, and so far as those are elements of durability, bid fairest of any which were contemporaneous with it to retain and increase its power and influence in the State. It went out because its destructive measures—the outgrowth of its organic principle—were approved of by the people. Those measures were paper currency and protective tariff. Incidentally to the war, we have brought back upon us these relics of exploded Whiggery, in worse form and in greater measure than the most radical Whig ever contemplated. We are turned over to the effete, and delivered bound to the obsolete. Our legislation has traveled back half a century, and that which we would fain consider the most progressive nation upon the globe, has taken its place behind the most conservative. That great battle, which the Democracy fought so bravely and won so gloriously, has all to be fought and won over again. This is what the Democratic party has before it, with the recollection of past successes to encourage its efforts, and with the assurance that, ere long, such will be the turn of events that an abundance of aid will not be wanting in the enterprise.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Fire in Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, June 22.—About half-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a lager beer saloon, three or four doors below the Postoffice, on Market street, and burned down the whole row of frame stores between Court Square and Neil street, including the Post office and T. D. Boreman's store.

A dry goods store, tailor shop, beer saloon, harness manufactory, large grocery store, bakery, jewelry shop, and a tobacco and cigar store were destroyed.

LATER.

ESTIMATED LOSS \$65,000.—INSURANCE \$40,000.

The loss, including buildings, is estimated at about \$65,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$40,000, possibly. The losses will foot up about as follows:

T. I. Boreman, goods and building, \$15,000; insured \$10,000.

A. I. Boreman, loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,500.

K. S. Boreman, loss \$7,000; insurance \$1,400.

G. W. Gill, loss \$1,500; fully insured.

Mrs. Collins, loss \$1,600; insurance \$1,500.

Stahlman, \$1,200; fully insured.

J. B. Amis, est. \$3,000; insured.

J. Warner, Tinner, \$2,000.

F. Erhart, \$500; insured.

Postoffice, light—all letters and papers were saved. Loss \$200.

J. Troleb, Sadler, \$2,500.

C. W. Seffens, \$300.

Laros, loss \$1,200.

Fisher & Co., loss \$1,000; insured.

cd.

## First Meeting of the Campaign.

The first meeting of the campaign was held by the Democracy in Columbus on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was held in the open air, at the west front of the State House, and although a heavy shower of rain poured down for some time after the hour set for convening the meeting, the Statesman says it was as large as any recent political meeting held on the same spot. Mr. Bingham, formerly of this place, opened the meeting by announcing that Hon. John J. Jewett, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham and Geo. W. Morgan would address the meeting.

The speeches of these gentlemen were eloquent, logical and conclusive and listened to with interest by the large audience in attendance. Roll on the ball.

[For the Record.]

Correction of Base Lies.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been absent from home for some ten days, on professional business, and finding reports started by some lying, cowardly, malicious and designing persons, in my absence, that I had gone off and did not intend to return, and that persons for whom I had been doing business would lose by me, &c. I wish to say to my friends in Vinton and elsewhere, that these reports are without any foundation, and that I hereby authorize all my friends to say to the persons that started these reports, that they are liars. When I leave it will be in daylight, and upon due notice to all interested parties. I can imagine no motives for such conduct, only that of an attempt to injure me in my business.

E. A. BRATTON.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1866.

Persons of either party can have their names announced for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance.

PROBATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL C. CASE, Esq., as a suitable candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. CASE is a gentleman every way qualified for the position, a reliable Democrat, and will perform the duties of the office with ability and to the satisfaction of the people. DEMOCRATS OF ELK.

EDITOR VINTON RECORD.—Please announce the name of RICHARD CRAIG as a candidate before the Democratic County Convention, for re-election to the office of Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Convention, to be held on the 30th day of July, 1866.

DEMOCRACY.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of HENRY REYNOLDS as a suitable candidate for (Vinton) County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

AUDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of HENRY C. MOORE as a suitable candidate for re-election for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

EDITOR RECORD.—Please announce the name of J. J. SHOCKEY as a suitable candidate for re-nomination for the office of Sheriff of Vinton County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. DEMOCRACY OF VINTON.

New Advertisements.

E. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio,

WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to his care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson, Ross, Hooking, and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of soldiers claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, etc., against the U. S. or Ohio, including Morgan raid claims. June 28th.

ARCHIBALD MAYO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him. Office in Court House, McArthur, Ohio. [June 28th.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

ALL persons will please take notice from this date, that the firm of Bratton & Mayo has been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted to above named firm will please call and settle accounts. E. A. BRATTON. ARCHIBALD MAYO. June 15, 1866—June 25th.

Vinton Probate Court.

NOTICE.—Zimri Holden, administrator of the estate of William Dudley, late of the county of Vinton and State of Ohio, deceased, has filed his accounts and vouchers in Probate of Vinton county, Ohio, for inspection and partial settlement, and that the same will be for hearing in said Court on

Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1866,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day.

RICHARD CR AIG,

June 23—3w. Probate Judge.

A CARD TO THE LADIES!

Dr. Monroe's French Cos-

metique!

Will remove TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c., and render the skin as SOFT AS VELVET and as WHITE AS THE LILLY in Twenty-four hours time.